








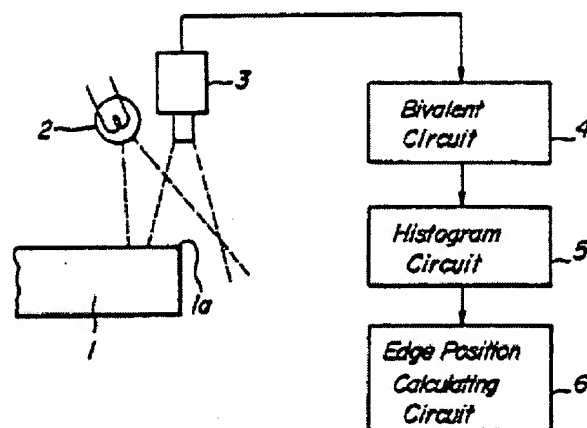


Apparatus for detecting edge position of an article.**Publication number:** EP0358331**Publication date:** 1990-03-14**Inventor:** KUSABA TAKESHI**Applicant:** BRIDGESTONE CORP (JP)**Classification:****- International:** G01B11/00; G01B11/02; G01B11/00; G01B11/02;
(IPC1-7): G01B11/02**- European:** G01B11/02F**Application number:** EP19890307992 19890804**Priority number(s):** JP19880194568 19880805**Also published as:** US4974077 (A1)
 JP2044202 (A)
 EP0358331 (A3)
 EP0358331 (B1)
 ES2033098T (T3)**Cited documents:** FR2437610
 FR2399001
 EP0157141
 JP61014507**Report a data error here****Abstract of EP0358331**

An apparatus for detecting an edge position of an elongate article (1) in which an image of the edge portion (1a) of the object is picked up by a two-dimensional television camera (3) arranged above the article such that the scanning line of the television camera is made substantially parallel with the edge portion of the article, an image signal of the image of the edge portion is converted into a bivalent signal representing black and white pixels, the number of the black pixels in every scanning line is counted to obtain an histogram, and a scanning line number at which the number of the black pixels is abruptly increased in the histogram is detected as the edge position of the article.

FIG.3

Data supplied from the esp@cenet database - Worldwide

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 89307992.1

51 Int. Cl. 5: G01B 11/02

22 Date of filing: 04.08.89

30 Priority: 05.08.88 JP 194568/88

43 Date of publication of application:
14.03.90 Bulletin 90/11

84 Designated Contracting States:
DE ES FR GB IT

71 Applicant: Bridgestone Corporation
10-1, Kyobashi 1-Chome Chuo-Ku
Tokyo 104(JP)

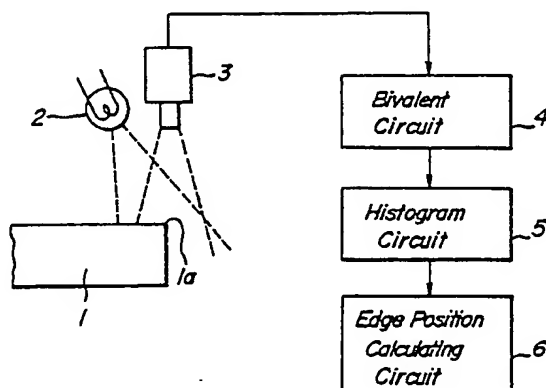
72 Inventor: Kusaba, Takeshi
29-37-106, Onta-Cho 2-chome
Higashimurayama City Tokyo(JP)

74 Representative: Whalley, Kevin et al
MARKS & CLERK 57/60 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LS(GB)

54 Apparatus for detecting edge position of an article.

57 An apparatus for detecting an edge position of an elongate article (1) in which an image of the edge portion (1a) of the object is picked up by a two-dimensional television camera (3) arranged above the article such that the scanning line of the television camera is made substantially parallel with the edge portion of the article, an image signal of the image of the edge portion is converted into a bivalent signal representing black and white pixels, the number of the black pixels in every scanning line is counted to obtain an histogram, and a scanning line number at which the number of the black pixels is abruptly increased in the histogram is detected as the edge position of the article.

FIG.3



APPARATUS FOR DETECTING EDGE POSITION OF AN ARTICLE

The present invention relates to apparatus for detecting an edge position of an article, particularly apparatus for detecting a substantially linear edge position of an elongate article without bringing the apparatus into contact with the article.

Hitherto, it has been widely practiced to detect the edge position of an elongate article without bringing the apparatus into contact with the article. Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings is a schematic view showing a conventional apparatus therefor. As is apparent from Fig. 1, an edge portion 51a of an article 51 is illuminated by a light source 52, and an image of the edge portion 51a is picked-up by a television camera 54 having a one-dimensional linear array sensor 53. In the linear array sensor 53 there are provided a plurality of light receiving elements which are linearly arranged in a direction perpendicular to an extending direction of the edge portion 51a of the article 51. The edge position 51a can be obtained by comparing an output signal level of the linear array sensor 53 with an appropriate threshold level.

In the conventional apparatus, since, as shown in Fig. 2, the light receiving elements of the linear array sensor 53 are arranged substantially perpendicular to the extending direction of the edge portion 51a of the article 51, a single point on the edge portion at which the linear image sensor 53 and the edge portion 51a intersect with each other is detected and the thus detected point is regarded as the edge position of the article. Thus, when the length of the article is measured on the basis of the thus obtained position of the edge portion, if a defect 55 is formed in the edge portion of the article and the image sensor 53 intersects with the edge portion at the defect as shown in Fig. 2, the length of the article could not be measured correctly. Thus, the conventional apparatus has a drawback that the detecting result is apt to be largely affected by a defect, dust or an obstacle formed in or adhered to the edge portion of the article to be measured.

A tread rubber for use in manufacturing tires is liable to have such a defect or dust in the edge portion thereof due to the transportation or handling after cutting the tread rubber. Further the edge portion of the tread rubber is usually cut obliquely in order to joint tread rubbers to each other by arranging the obliquely cut edge portions successively. Therefore, when the article to be measured is a tread rubber, the measured length thereof might be varied depending upon the point at which the linear array sensor intersects with the edge portion of the tread rubber. In order to reduce the effect caused by a defect or dust formed in or

5 adhered on the edge portion of the tread rubber, it is suggested to detect the edge position at two or more points and to derive a mean value of the detected results. However, if there is a defect or dust at one of these points, it is not possible to measure the length of the tread rubber accurately and the reliability of the measurement becomes low because any error caused by the defect or dust in the edge portion of the article will be still apparent in the measurement results.

10 The present invention aims to provide apparatus for detecting an edge position of an article, by means of which the edge position can be accurately detected with a high reliability even if a defect or dust is formed or adhered at the edge portion of the article to be measured.

15 The present invention provides apparatus for detecting an edge portion of an article, comprising: a light source means for projecting an illumination light at least to the edge portion of the article; a television camera means such as a two-dimensional television camera for picking up an image of the edge portion of the article to produce an image signal, said television camera means being arranged such that scanning lines of the television camera means are substantially parallel with a width direction of the edge of the article; means for converting said image signal into a bivalent signal representing white and black pixels; 20 means for counting the number of the white or black pixels of the bivalent signal in every scanning line to make a histogram of the white or black pixels; and edge detecting means for receiving the histogram and detecting the edge position of the article in accordance with a change in the number of the white or black pixels in the histogram.

25 In the apparatus according to the invention, an image of the edge portion of the article is suitably picked up by a two-dimensional television camera which is arranged above the article such that the scanning lines of the television camera are made substantially parallel with the extending direction of the edge portion, the number of white or black pixels on every scanning line of the thus obtained image signal is counted to make a histogram therefor, and a scanning line from which the number of white or black pixels is largely changed is detected as the edge position of the article. Therefore, it is possible to detect the edge position accurately with high reliability but without being affected by a defect or dust existing at the edge portion of the article to be detected.

30 The invention will be further described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompany-

ing drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing a conventional apparatus for detecting the edge position of an article;

Fig. 2 is a schematic view depicting the relative position of the linear image sensor of the conventional apparatus and the edge portion of the article;

Fig. 3 is a schematic view illustrating an apparatus for detecting the edge position of an article, according to the invention;

Fig. 4A to 4C are schematic views for explaining the operation of the apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic view illustrating a preferred embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention by means of which a length of a tread rubber for manufacturing a tire is measured;

Fig. 6 is a plan view showing the relation between the edge portion of the tread rubber and the field of view of the television camera of the apparatus according to the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a schematic view explaining a calculating method for calculating the length of the tread rubber.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing the basic constitution of the apparatus for detecting the edge position of the article according to the present invention. Above an article 1 is arranged a light source 2 to uniformly illuminate the edge portion 1a of the article. A two-dimensional television camera 3 is also arranged above the article 1 to pick up the image of the edge portion 1a of the article 1 which is illuminated by the light source 2. In the present invention, the television camera 3 is of the raster scanning type and is arranged such that the scanning lines of the television camera 3 are made parallel with the extending direction of the edge portion 1a of the article 1. An image signal of the edge portion 1a picked up by the television camera 3 is supplied to a bivalent circuit 4 in which the image signal is converted into a bivalent image signal composed of white and black level signals by comparing the image signal with a predetermined reference level. In this case, the white level signal represents the article and the black level signal denotes the background. The bivalent signal is supplied to a histogram circuit 5 in which the number of white or black level pixels in every scanning line is counted and a histogram of the white or black level pixels is formed as illustrated in Figs. 4A to 4C. In Figs. 4A to 4C, images of the edge portions of three kinds of articles picked up by the television camera 3 are schematically illustrated in the right-side view, and the histograms thereof are shown in left-side graphs, respectively. In the graphs, the ordinates represent the scanning line number of the raster of the television camera

3, and the abscissa the number of the black level pixels. The condition of the edge portion of the article illustrated in Fig. 4A is almost perfect, i.e. no defect or dust is in the edge portion, and therefore the number of the black level pixels is abruptly increased up to the maximum just at the Nth scanning line. In Fig. 4B, the image of the article having a concave defect at the edge portion is picked up and in the histogram, there is acknowledged a slight increase in the number of the black level pixels in some scanning lines before the Nth line. But the increased number of pixels before the Nth line is not so large and at the Nth scanning line the number of black level pixels is suddenly increased. Contrary to this, the article illustrated in Fig. 4C has a convex defect at the edge portion. In the histogram therefor, the number of the black level pixels is suddenly increased at the Nth scanning line, but does not reach the maximum value. At a scanning line N' which situates after the Nth line by several scanning lines, the number of black level pixels becomes maximum. Anyway, it is possible to detect the scanning line at which the number of the black level pixels firstly exceeds a predetermined threshold level, so that the edge position of the article can be detected accurately without being affected by the defect or dust.

The scanning line at which the number of black level pixels is abruptly increased is found in the above explained manner, and a signal denoting the relevant scanning line is supplied to an edge position calculating circuit 6. In the calculating circuit 6, a position of the relevant scanning line is calculated on the basis of the center of the field of view of the television camera 3. In this manner, the position of the edge portion 1a of the article 1 can be detected.

Fig. 5 shows an embodiment of the apparatus according to the present invention. In the present embodiment, the apparatus is used for measuring a length of a tread rubber for use in manufacturing tires. As shown in Fig. 5, the tread rubber 11 has a parallelogram shape viewed from the side. Generally, the length of the tread rubber is determined by measuring the longitudinal distance of the tread rubber between one edge portion 11a having an obtuse angle viewed from the side (first edge portion) and the other edge portion 11b having an acute angle (second edge portion).

In the embodiment, the first edge portion 11a is detected by the apparatus according to the present invention, and the second edge portion 11b is detected by a light projector 12 and a photo electric switch 13. The tread rubber 11 is conveyed in a direction shown by an arrow A by means of a belt conveyor 14. Above the traveling path of the tread rubber 11 are arranged a light source 15 and a two-dimensional television camera 16. It should

be noted that an optical axis of the light projector 12 and photoelectric switch 13 is arranged to be separated from the television camera 16 by a standard length of tread rubber for tires. In order to illuminate the edge portion 11a uniformly, the light source 15 has a ring like shape and is arranged so as to surround the television camera 16. The two-dimensional television camera 16 comprises a solid state image sensing device by means of which the image of the first edge portion 11a of the tread rubber 11 is scanned two-dimensionally. In the television camera 16 solid state image pick-up elements are arranged in two hundreds and fifty six (256) rows each having two hundreds and fifty six (256) elements. The two-dimensional television camera 16 has its field of view F of 20×20 mm and is arranged such that the center portion of the first edge portion 11a of the tread rubber 11 is included in the field of view as illustrated in Fig. 6. The scanning lines of the television camera 16 are arranged to be made parallel with the extending direction of the edge portion 11a of the tread rubber 11. The output image signal of the two-dimensional television camera 16 is supplied to an image signal memory 17 and is stored therein. That is to say, a signal which is produced at the timing when the second edge portion 11b of the tread rubber 11 is detected by the photoelectric switch 13 is supplied to the image memory 17 as a freeze timing signal, and the image signal read out of the television camera 16 at that timing is memorized in the memory 17 in a moment. It should be noted that, the belt conveyor 14 is driven continuously. The image signal of one frame is stored in the memory 17 in this manner, when the edge portion 11a of the tread rubber 11 comes within the field of view of the television camera 16.

Next, the image signal is read out of the memory 17 and is supplied to a bivalent circuit 18. In the bivalent circuit the analog image signal is compared with a threshold level and is converted into a bivalent signal representing the black and white level pixels. The bivalent signal is supplied to a black level pixel number counting circuit 19 in which the number of the black level pixels of the bivalent signal is counted at every scanning line. The signal representing the thus obtained number of the black level pixels at every scanning line is supplied to a histogram circuit 20 in which a histogram for the number of black level pixels at every scanning line is made. The thus obtained histogram signal is supplied to an edge position judging circuit 21. In the judging circuit 21, the black pixel number signal is compared with a threshold level such as 100 pixels and a scanning line at which the number of the black level pixels firstly exceeds the threshold level of 100 pixels is detected as the position of the edge portion. It is possible to deter-

mine the threshold value in accordance with the kind of the object to be measured, so that the best threshold value for the kind of the object can be obtained experimentally. The signal representing the scanning line at the edge portion 11a of the tread rubber 11 is then supplied to a length calculating circuit 22.

As shown in Fig. 7, the distance L between a position of the second edge portion 11b of the tread rubber detected by the light projector 12 and photoelectric switch 13 and the center of the television camera 16 has been previously determined and also the distance corresponding to one pitch of the scanning lines of the television camera 16 has been known. In the length calculating circuit 22, a distance l_x between the position corresponding to the center of the television camera 16 and the position corresponding to the relevant line, i.e. the position of the first edge portion 11a, is calculated. This distance l_x can be easily obtained by multiplying the number of the scanning lines existing between the center of the television camera 16 and the relevant scanning line by the distance corresponding to the scanning line pitch. Thereafter, the length l of the tread rubber 11 is calculated by an equation of $l = L + l_x$.

As explained in the above, according to the apparatus of the present invention, the position of the edge portion of the object can be detected accurately with a high reliability but without being affected by a defect or dust formed in or adhered on the edge portion of the object.

Claims

1. Apparatus for detecting an edge position of an article (1), comprising:
 - a light source (2) for projecting an illumination light at least to the edge portion (1a) of the article;
 - a television camera (3) for picking up an image of the edge portion of the article to produce an image signal, said television camera being arranged such that scanning lines of the television camera are substantially parallel with a width direction of the edge of the article;
 - means (4) for converting said image signal into a bivalent signal representing white and black pixels;
 - means (5) for counting the number of the white or black pixels of the bivalent signal in every scanning line to make a histogram of the white or black pixels; and
 - edge detecting means (6) for receiving the histogram and detecting the edge position of the article in accordance with a change in the number of the white or black pixels in the histogram.

2. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said television camera comprises a

two-dimensional television camera.

3. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2, for detecting an edge position of an elongate article (11) having first and second edge portions (11a, 11b), further characterized by:

means (14) for conveying the elongate article in a longitudinal direction of the article;

timing detecting means for detecting a timing at which the first edge portion (11a) of the article comes within a field of view of the television camera (16) and producing a detection signal thereof; and

means for freezing the image signal of the first edge portion of the article picked up by the television camera in response to said detection signal.

4. Apparatus as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that said timing detecting means is arranged to be separated from the television camera by a standard length of the article and comprises a light source (15) and photoelectric switch (13) arranged on respective sides of the article, said detection signal being generated when the second edge portion (11b) of the article is detected by said photoelectric switch.

5. Apparatus as claimed in claim 3 or 4, characterized in that said image signal freezing means comprises a memory (17) for storing the image signal of the first edge portion of the article supplied from the television camera in response to the detection signal.

6. Apparatus as claimed in claim 5, further characterized by means (22) for calculating a length (l) of the article from a distance (L) between a center of the field of view (F) of the television camera (16) and the timing detecting means, and a distance (L_x) between the center of the field of view of the television camera and the scanning line at the edge position.

7. Apparatus as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that said elongate article is a tread rubber (11) for use in manufacturing tires, and a length of the tread rubber is measured by detecting an edge position (11b) having an acute angle viewed from a side by means of a photoelectric switch (13) of the timing detecting means and an edge position (11a) having an obtuse angle viewed from a side by means of the television camera (16).

8. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 2 to 7, characterized in that said counting means comprises a circuit (19) for counting the number of black level pixels in every scanning line and a circuit (20) for making a histogram in accordance with the number of the black pixels.

9. Apparatus as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that said edge position detecting means (21) detects as the edge position a scanning line at which the number of the black level pixels firstly exceeds a predetermined threshold number.

10. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that said television camera has two hundred and fifty six (256) scanning lines each having two hundred and fifty six (256) pixels and said predetermined threshold number is set to about one hundred (100).

FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

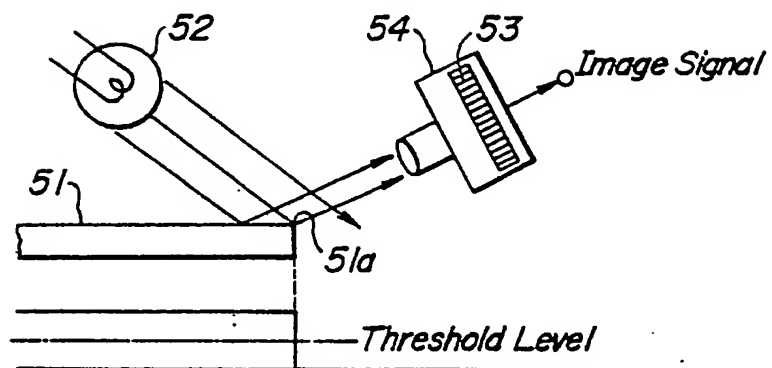


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

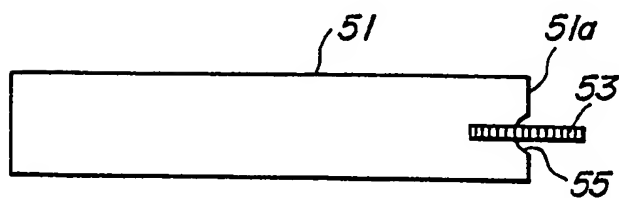


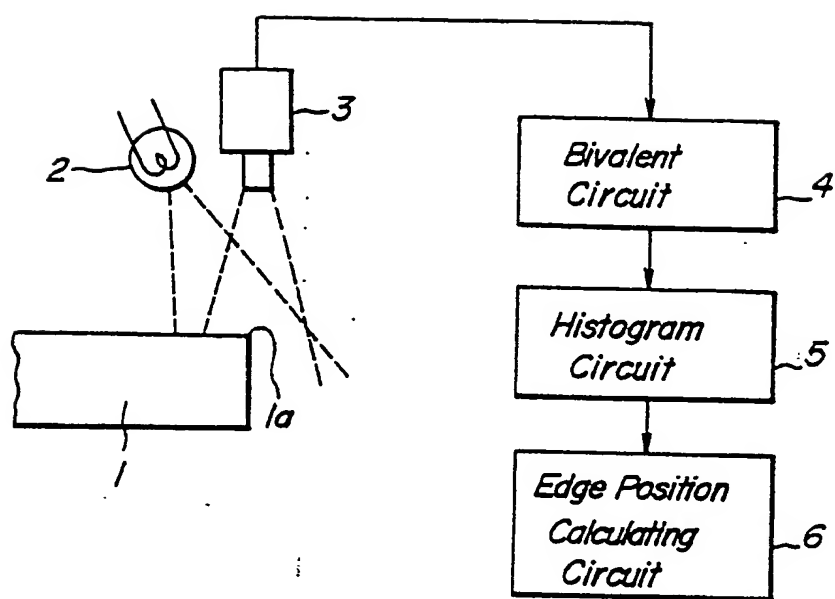
FIG. 3

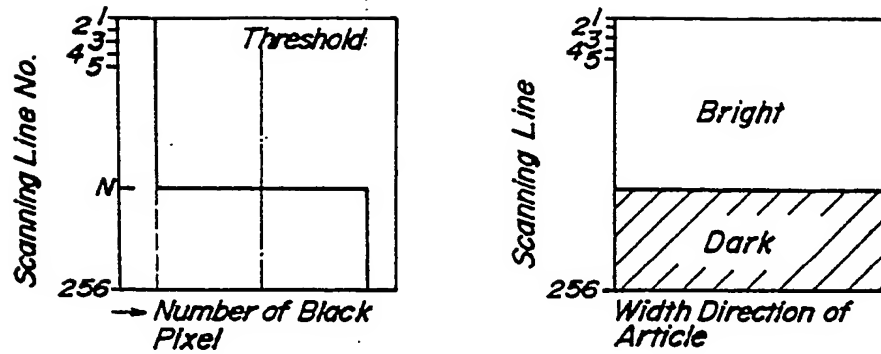
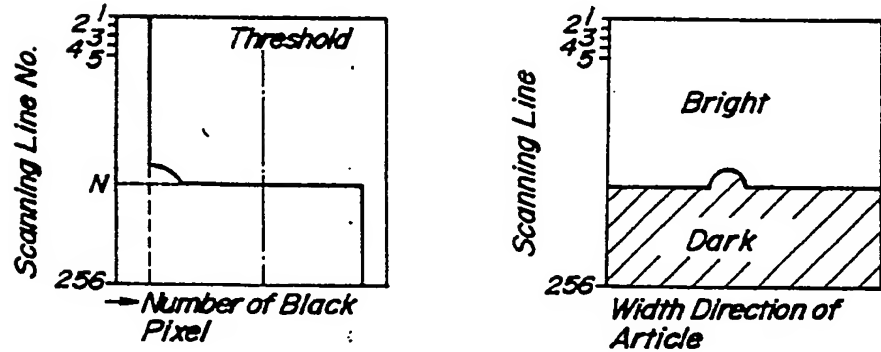
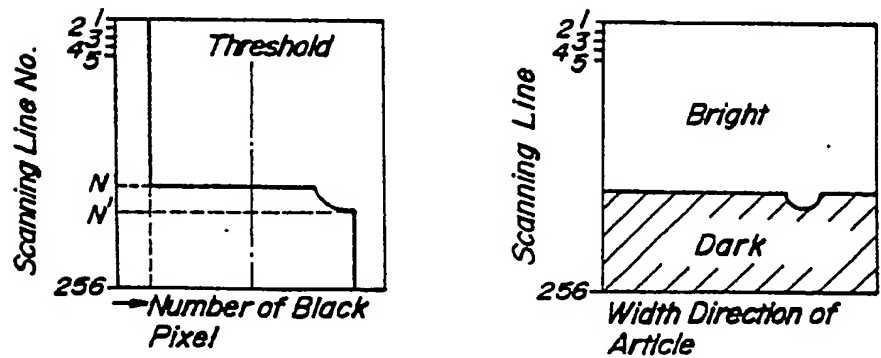
FIG.4A**FIG.4B****FIG.4C**

FIG. 5

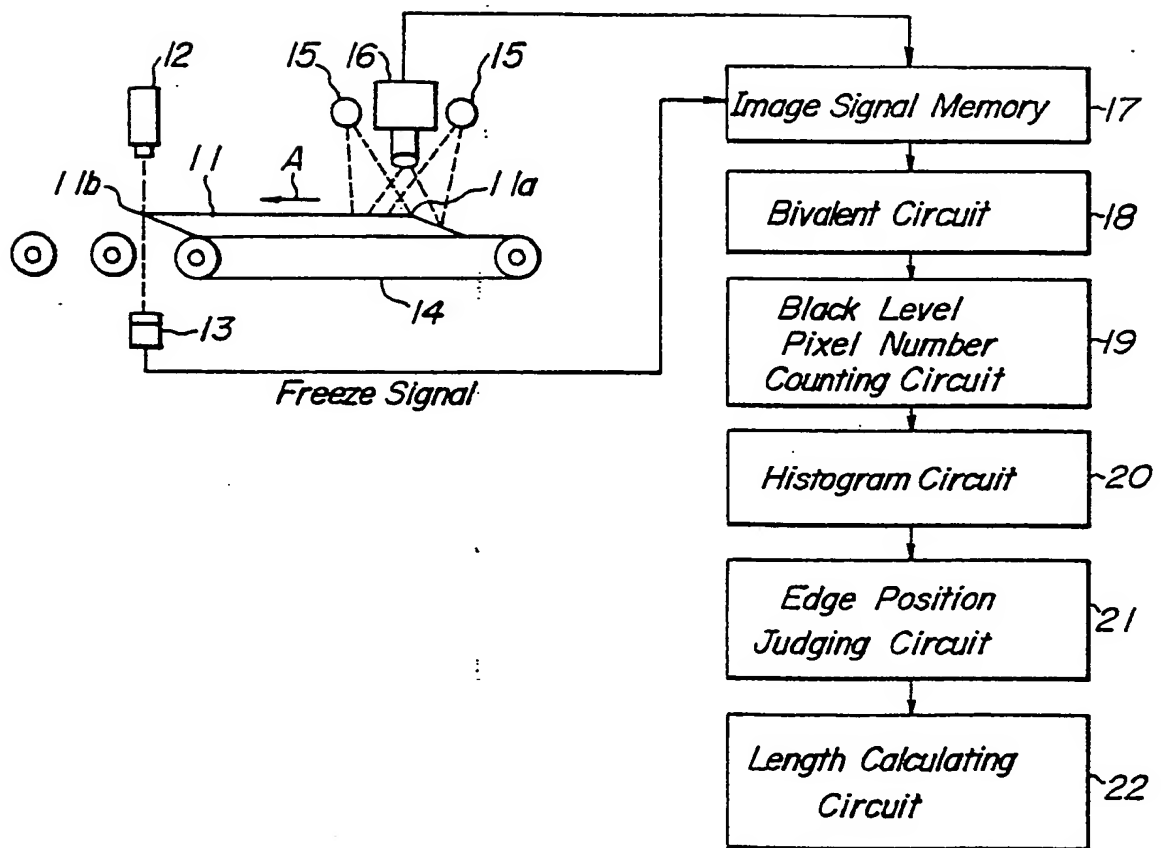


FIG. 6

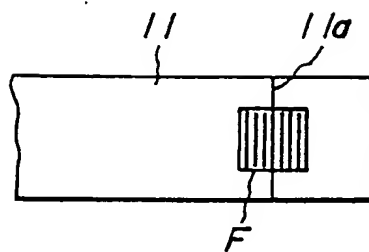


FIG. 7

